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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JAMES LEWIS GREY, an individual,  
Plaintiff,

v.

ZAYO GROUP, LLC, a Delaware  
corporation; and DOES 1 through 10,  
inclusive,

Defendant.

Case No. 2:22-cv-07035-RSWL  
(RAO)

~~[PROPOSED]~~ STIPULATED  
PROTECTIVE ORDER<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This Stipulated Protective Order is substantially based on the model protective order provided under Magistrate Judge Rozella A. Oliver's Procedures.

1     1.     A. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

2           Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential,  
3     proprietary or private information for which special protection from public  
4     disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may  
5     be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to  
6     enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this  
7     Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to  
8     discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends  
9     only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment  
10    under the applicable legal principles.

11  
12           B. GOOD CAUSE STATEMENT

13           This action is likely to involve confidential customer information, financial  
14     information, and private personnel information relating to third parties for which  
15     special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than  
16     prosecution of this action is warranted. Such confidential and proprietary materials  
17     and information consist of, among other things, confidential business or financial  
18     information or other confidential commercial information (including information  
19     implicating privacy rights of third parties), information otherwise generally  
20     unavailable to the public, or which may be privileged or otherwise protected from  
21     disclosure under state or federal statutes, court rules, case decisions, or common  
22     law. Accordingly, to expedite the flow of information, to facilitate the prompt  
23     resolution of disputes over confidentiality of discovery materials, to adequately  
24     protect information the parties are entitled to keep confidential, to ensure that the  
25     parties are permitted reasonable necessary uses of such material in preparation for  
26     and in the conduct of trial, to address their handling at the end of the litigation, and  
27     serve the ends of justice, a protective order for such information is justified in this  
28     matter. It is the intent of the parties that information will not be designated as

1 confidential for tactical reasons and that nothing be so designated without a good  
2 faith belief that it has been maintained in a confidential, non-public manner, and  
3 there is good cause why it should not be part of the public record of this case.  
4

5 C. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PROCEDURE FOR FILING UNDER SEAL

6 The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this  
7 Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information  
8 under seal; Local Civil Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed  
9 and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court  
10 to file material under seal.

11 There is a strong presumption that the public has a right of access to judicial  
12 proceedings and records in civil cases. In connection with non-dispositive motions,  
13 good cause must be shown to support a filing under seal. *See Kamakana v. City and*  
14 *County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1176 (9th Cir. 2006); *Phillips v. Gen. Motors*  
15 *Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002); *Makar-Welbon v. Sony Electronics,*  
16 *Inc.*, 187 F.R.D. 576, 577 (E.D. Wis. 1999) (even stipulated protective orders  
17 require good cause showing), and a specific showing of good cause or compelling  
18 reasons with proper evidentiary support and legal justification, must be made with  
19 respect to Protected Material that a party seeks to file under seal. The parties' mere  
20 designation of Disclosure or Discovery Material as CONFIDENTIAL does not—  
21 without the submission of competent evidence by declaration, establishing that the  
22 material sought to be filed under seal qualifies as confidential, privileged, or  
23 otherwise protectable—constitute good cause.

24 Further, if a party requests sealing related to a dispositive motion or trial, then  
25 compelling reasons, not only good cause, for the sealing must be shown, and the  
26 relief sought shall be narrowly tailored to serve the specific interest to be protected.  
27 *See Pintos v. Pacific Creditors Ass'n*, 605 F.3d 665, 677-79 (9th Cir. 2010). For  
28 each item or type of information, document, or thing sought to be filed or introduced

under seal in connection with a dispositive motion or trial, the party seeking protection must articulate compelling reasons, supported by specific facts and legal justification, for the requested sealing order. Again, competent evidence supporting the application to file documents under seal must be provided by declaration.

Any document that is not confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable in its entirety will not be filed under seal if the confidential portions can be redacted. If documents can be redacted, then a redacted version for public viewing, omitting only the confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable portions of the document shall be filed. Any application that seeks to file documents under seal in their entirety should include an explanation of why redaction is not feasible.

## 2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Action: This pending federal lawsuit, *Grey v. Zayo Group, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 2:22-cv-07035-RSWL (RAO).

2.2 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.3 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), and as specified above in the Good Cause Statement.

2.4 Counsel: Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL.”

2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things) that are produced or

1 generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

2 2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter  
3 pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as  
4 an expert witness or as a consultant in this Action.

5 2.8 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this Action.  
6 House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside  
7 counsel.

8 2.9 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association or  
9 other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

10 2.10 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a  
11 party to this Action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this Action and  
12 have appeared in this Action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm  
13 that has appeared on behalf of that party, and includes support staff.

14 2.11 Party: any party to this Action, including all of its officers, directors,  
15 employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their  
16 support staffs).

17 2.12 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or  
18 Discovery Material in this Action.

19 2.13 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation  
20 support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or  
21 demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium)  
22 and their employees and subcontractors.

23 2.14 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is  
24 designated as "CONFIDENTIAL."

25 2.15 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery  
26 Material from a Producing Party.

27  
28 3. SCOPE

1 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only  
 2 Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or  
 3 extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or  
 4 compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or  
 5 presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.

6 Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by the orders of the  
 7 trial judge. This Order does not govern the use of Protected Material at trial.

#### 8 9 4. DURATION

10 Once a case proceeds to trial, information that was designated as  
 11 CONFIDENTIAL or maintained pursuant to this protective order used or introduced  
 12 as an exhibit at trial becomes public and will be presumptively available to all  
 13 members of the public, including the press, unless compelling reasons supported by  
 14 specific factual findings to proceed otherwise are made to the trial judge in advance  
 15 of the trial. *See Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1180-81 (distinguishing “good cause”  
 16 showing for sealing documents produced in discovery from “compelling reasons”  
 17 standard when merits-related documents are part of court record). Accordingly, the  
 18 terms of this protective order do not extend beyond the commencement of the trial.

#### 19 20 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

21 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.  
 22 Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under  
 23 this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that  
 24 qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for  
 25 protection only those parts of material, documents, items or oral or written  
 26 communications that qualify so that other portions of the material, documents, items  
 27 or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably  
 28 within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the inapplicable designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (*see, e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (*e.g.*, paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix at a minimum, the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" (hereinafter "CONFIDENTIAL legend"), to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (*e.g.*, by making appropriate markings in the margins).

A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which documents it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then,

1 before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the  
 2 “CONFIDENTIAL legend” to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a  
 3 portion of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also  
 4 must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings  
 5 in the margins).

6 (b) for testimony given in depositions that the Designating Party identifies  
 7 the Disclosure or Discovery Material on the record, before the close of the  
 8 deposition all protected testimony.

9 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and  
 10 for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on  
 11 the exterior of the container or containers in which the information is stored the  
 12 legend “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information  
 13 warrants protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the  
 14 protected portion(s).

15 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent  
 16 failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive  
 17 the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material.  
 18 Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable  
 19 efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this  
 20 Order.

## 21 22 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

23 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a  
 24 designation of confidentiality at any time that is consistent with the Court’s  
 25 Scheduling Order.

26 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute  
 27 resolution process under Local Rule 37.1 et seq.  
 28

6.3 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived or withdrawn the confidentiality designation, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the Court rules on the challenge.

## 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this Action only for prosecuting, defending or attempting to settle this Action. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the Action has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this Action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this Action;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of

1 the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action;

2 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom  
3 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the  
4 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

5 (d) the court and its personnel;

6 (e) court reporters and their staff;

7 (f) professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional  
8 Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have  
9 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

10 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a  
11 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information;

12 (h) during their depositions, witnesses, and attorneys for witnesses, in the  
13 Action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary provided: (1) the deposing party  
14 requests that the witness sign the form attached as Exhibit A hereto; and (2) they  
15 will not be permitted to keep any confidential information unless they sign the  
16 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise  
17 agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed  
18 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material may  
19 be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except  
20 as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order; and

21 (i) any mediator or settlement officer, and their supporting personnel,  
22 mutually agreed upon by any of the parties engaged in settlement discussions.

23  
24 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED  
25 IN OTHER LITIGATION

26 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation  
27 that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this Action as  
28 “CONFIDENTIAL,” that Party must:

1 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification  
2 shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

3 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order  
4 to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the  
5 subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include  
6 a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

7 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be  
8 pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

9 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with  
10 the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this  
11 action as “CONFIDENTIAL” before a determination by the court from which the  
12 subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s  
13 permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking  
14 protection in that court of its confidential material and nothing in these provisions  
15 should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this Action  
16 to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

17  
18 9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE  
19 PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

20 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a  
21 Non-Party in this Action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.” Such information  
22 produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the  
23 remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be  
24 construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

25 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to  
26 produce a Non-Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is  
27 subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s  
28 confidential information, then the Party shall:

(1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

(2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this Action, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

(3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party, if requested.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

#### 10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE  
PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

12. MISCELLANEOUS

12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.

12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order, no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

12.3 Filing Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Local Civil Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. If a Party's request to file Protected Material under seal is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public record unless otherwise instructed by the court.

13. FINAL DISPOSITION

After the final disposition of this Action, as defined in paragraph 4, within 60 days of a written request by the Designating Party, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

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14. VIOLATION

Any violation of this Order may be punished by appropriate measures including, without limitation, contempt proceedings and/or monetary sanctions.

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

DATED: January 19, 2023

/s/ Christina M. Coleman  
Attorneys for Plaintiff

DATED: January 19, 2023

/s/ Bethany Stevens  
Attorneys for Defendant

Pursuant to Local Rule 5-4.3(a)(2)(1), the undersigned attests that all signatories listed above concur in its contents and have authorized the filing.

DATED: January 19, 2023

WALKER STEVENS CANNOM LLP

By: /s/ Bethany Stevens  
Bethany Stevens

*Attorneys for Defendant Zayo Group, LLC*

**FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN, IT IS SO ORDERED.**

DATED: January 20, 2023

Rozella A. Oliver  
HON. ROZELLA A. OLIVER  
United States Magistrate Judge

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of  
\_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury  
that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that  
was issued by the United States District Court for the Central District of California  
on [date] in the case of *Grey v. Zayo Group, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 2:22-cv-07035-  
RSWL (RAO). I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this  
Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so  
comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I  
solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that  
is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict  
compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the  
Central District of California for enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective  
Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of  
\_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address and  
telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with  
this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective  
Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_